Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 10, JULY 1830. [NUMBER 75.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Tuesday the 10th of August, will be produced, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, and all the original Songs, Glees, Choruses, &c., the popular opera of

GUY MANNERING;

Founded on the interesting novel of that name.

To which will be added, a new drama, in one Act (lately performed with great success at the Haymarket Theatre) called

FATALITY!

To conclude with the petit-comedy, in two acts, of

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Monday the 9th, and Tuesday, the 10th of August.

Boxes....	Rs 8	Upper Boxes	Rs 4
Pit.....	6	Gallery.....	3

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A CARD.

A EUROPEAN MAN being about to proceed to England by the first opportunity, would be happy to engage with a Gentlemen as Servant, or take charge of Children, for particulars, Apply to the PRINTER of this Paper.

Bombay, 10th July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES MORRISON late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, left Unadministrated by the late Lieutenant WILLIAM BLACK, one of the Executors of the said deceased, with the said James Morrison's Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprezed thereof—Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM CHISHOLM late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JAMES LAWRIE late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, left Unadministered by the late Captain WILLIAM BLACK one of the Executors, of the said deceased with the said James Lawrie's Will annexed, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court, there to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 6th day of July, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of T. D. FINEY, late of Broach in Guzerat, a British subject deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of NICHOLAS B. FORSTOR deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Tenth Regiment of Native Infantry of the United Company on their Bombay Establishment, left Unadministered by DUNCAN CAMERON deceased, the former Administrator, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esq., Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
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Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration with the last Will and Testament and Codicil annexed of FITZ FREDERICK NEWTON BURTON VONBURR FORTUNE deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, reserving the usual power to the Executor in the said Will named, hereafter to come in and prove the same, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration with an Exemplification of the last Will and Testament annexed of JOHN STEWART deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment left Unadministered by DAVID CARNEGIE STEWART, the surviving Executor named in the said Will, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1830.

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CHINA.

POPULAR BELIEF CONCERNING MEDICINE.—We have before us, from a Native Correspondent, a tale affirmed to have occurred within the last few months. The sum of it is, that there are persons in the adjoining Province, who can give a drug, which will, at the end of five, or six, or twelve months, as the desigh may be, produce a general swelling, and occasion death; But at the same time, they can, when they please, administer a remedy.

The tale which supports this Doctrine is given at considerable length. A Canton trader, who was married at home, being in the habit of going to Kwang-se, and remaining a great part of the year, did, in order to bacilitate his trading speculations, marry a very clever wife in that Province. There is no law against Bigamy in China. Last Autumn, this Gentleman visited Canton, and after no great lapse of time informed his original wife that he must be off, and if she liked it she might go with him. Her friends objected. He said he must go. She upbraided him with want of affection, now that he had another wife, by whom he had a son and daughter. He said he must go to pass the new year. She said he might pass the new year as well in one place as the other. Thus the altercati on went on, till at last fetching a long sigh, he said, that he had pledged his word to his other wife and he must go. She said very well—go! and I'll hang myself. This threat induced him to stay over the new year. However, on the 29th of the first moon he found himself ill, and a fatal swelling commencing over his whole body. He made his will—gave half of his property to one branch of the Family, and another half to the other. He gave to his original wife the care of the children whom the last had borne; and left her to marry again or not, as she choose. Now the wife who would not let him go, became greatly frightened. She run to every idol-temple around, to implore help from the gods for her dying husband.—In the midst of these doings a stranger from Kwang-se knocked at the door, and being admitted, proved to be the Uncle of the Kwang-se wife, who having calculated the strength of the drug she gave her husband, at his setting out, knew it would then begin to operate fatally. The Uncle said, how lucky I am to have arrived in time! He administered the remedy and restored the dying man. How the conflicting parties afterwards settled their affairs is not narrated—but good people are warned not to form such connexions.—*Canton Register, April* 15.

PENANG.

Malacca since was an object highly desirable for England, because it was the first and original emperium of the Eastern Trade. When it was in the hands of the Dutch we established this settlement with a view of securing some share of that trade. The fate of war threw it into our possession in 1795 and in our hands it remained till 1818, when the Netherland's flag was again displayed at Malacca. With a view of counter-acting the Dutch and supporting our commercial interests we settled Singapore, the occupation of which gave rise to disputes with that Government, and these were terminated by the Treaty of 17th March 1824. Thus we again became masters of Malacca a moment when in a commercial point of view it was perfectly valueless. Penang and Singapore was both in our hands, the one at the N. W. the other at the S. E. end of the Straits; the trade being thus intercepted at both ends by these two depots. The revenue of Malacca is not equal to its expenses, neither is it likely ever to be so, unless the agricultural resources, and these are considerable, are drawn forth to which its present defective population is entirely insufficient. We have been led to this subject from considering the comparative small sum realized by the farms of the present official year, as contrasted with the two other Settlements.

OFFICIAL YEAR 1830-1.

Excise farms at Malacca.....	22,092	Sp. Drs.
Ditto Singapore;.....	84,504	do.
Ditto P. W. Island	74,820	do.

No less than 4 Ships are advertised in the last *Singapore Chronicle*, as being bound to Europe from that Port, three of them of a size exceeding 400 tons, and described as having excellent accommodations for passengers.

The *Eagle* Brig had arrived at Singapore from Batavia; news from Holland had reached that capital up to the 23rd of December last.

Singapore has experied a musical treat in a concert, under the direction of a Signior Masoni a professional gentlemen who has arrived there from Java. To use some of the words of our cotemporary descriptive of this entertainment he says "the European portion of that settlement "were in a *measure* enlivened by the performance "of a Concert, which was numerously and respec- "tably attended both by "the beauty and fashion" "as well as by most of the gentlemen in the "Settlement. This pleasing innovation on our "*ennui originated* and was conducted by Signior "Masoni, (whose advertisement appeared in our "last) and Madame Petit de Bilier, a French "Lady, supported by 3 Amateurs.

"We would rather praise such an effort to "amuse the public, especially on the part of "the Amateurs who willingly came forward. "Madame Petit *sung her* part with great skill, "and feeling, and Signior Masoni's performance "on the violin, deserves our highest commen- "dation; in such a masterly manner did he per- "form that instrument, that every person in the "room must have admired his skill and execu- "tion."

In the same Journal there is an account of a premeditated massacre *upon* 4 *or* 500 *Chinese* which is said to have been perpetrated by the Malays in the neighbourhood of the Linjee tin mines, a place about three days journey from Malacca and not in the Company's territory. It is further stated that application had been made to the Resident there, for arms and ammunition but that he had refused to interfere, Linjee not being a part of the British territories. The *Singapore Chronicle* notices the arrival of the French Ship *St. Michael* from Bordeaux the 19th of December, but does not communicate any intelligence brought from France by this opportunity. It would have been satisfactory to have known if Prince Polignac's administration had been able to keep their posts against the formidable opposition arrayed against them.

Captain Smith of the "*Eagle* who appears to have been imprisoned and harshly treated at Batavia, has published an account of the transaction in the *Singapore Chronicle*, together with the proceedings of his trial at the Old Bailey, last.

Some years back, Captain Smith, then the 2d Mate of some trading vessel, was taken by pirates and compelled to assist them in plundering a Dutch ship the crew of which were very ill used. He was subsequently recognized by the Dutch Captain and brought to trial before the Admiralty Sessions in July 1829 for piracy and found "*not Guilty*," both the Court and Jury being of opinion, that he was not a free agent during any part of the transactions. On his arrival at Batavia, from some information given there, he was ordered to be arrested, but a copy of the record of his acquital being sent to the Java Government they shortly after ordered his release: Captain Smith's compliant, is principally of the individual tyranny of the Captain of the Port, during the whole transaction, and of the mode in which he was decoyed on board the Guard Ship. The whole detail occupies too large a space for our columns, but we believe the above abstracts embraces all that is material.—*Govt. Gaz., May* 29.

CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT—JUNE 17TH.

PETER GORDON'S APPEAL.

After some business had been gone through; a gentleman presented himself before the Bench, and addressed their Lordship to the following effect:—

MY LORDS,—I beg leave to state, I have occasion to appear before the superintending and controlling power in British India.

About a month since, I repaired in person to the house in which this court meets; the Captains of the house sat at meat. One led me out of the room: another called me into the office and said, Mr. Prinsep is in Council, call at his office to-morrow. On the morrow I called on Mr. Prinsep, last Monday, and he informed me that the Governor General in Council would not receive me or my advocate, a barrister of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Tuesday, I repaired to the door of the Council Chamber and sent in my card. Mr. Prinsep and one Benson said, I could not be received, as his Lo dship was in Council. I replied, because he is in Council therefore I attend; I will wait until they are at leisure. Capt. Benson said go out of this house; you must not stand here, and if ever again you intrude into this house, you shall be sent to the police; go, else I will remove you by force. I replied, at Madras I have been imprisoned without warrant two months; this is the only Court to which I can apply for investigation. The law which creates this superintending and controlling Court makes it my duty and my right to attend in that Court; on that law I stand. I must appear in the presence of the Court, then it rests with the Court to dismiss at discretion, but it is my duty to do my utmost to appear before the Governor General in Council, appointed by the legislature of Great Britain to superintend and control all the British interests in India. It is my right to appear in the presence of the Court; they cannot refuse to see me; I have never yet been able to see the Court in which my appeal lies.

Forcibly the person several times laid hold of my arm and attempted to drag me out of the house: I stood firm and quiet. He called for sepoys, and sepoys forcibly dragged me forth from the house in which the superintending and controlling court was sitting. They dragged me to Esplanade Row and forbade my return, several times, until, after three o'clock I returned to the iron railing gate and was not only opposed entry by sepoys with

fire locks and bayonets, but by sepoys and I believe, also by body guard, who laid hold of me on the King's Highroad, the Carriage-road, and dragged me as far as Esplanade Row.

I made no active resistance whatever and kept silence as much as possible, merely demanding admission into the Court of superintendance over all India.

After three o'clock, I repaired to the Police and to Mr. Justices Barwell and Blacquiere, I reported having been prevented appearing in the Court, and dragged out of the house by Military force, and requested of the Civil power to protect me from Military outrage; to clear the avenue to the Court of Military forces, and to introduce me into the presence of the Court, in which my appeal is against the Government at Madras for arbitrary imprisonment without a warrant. The Magistrates said, "you had better complain to the officer of the guard to know why the sepoys obstruct your entrance, I replied, I saw no officer but a native jemadar or so with a sword: I cannot talk with Military force. I have repaired to the city Magistrates to report that I find the avenues to a Court of Appeal occupied by Military force, and the Governor General in Council surrounded by Military force—I apply to the Civil Magistrates to introduce me to the Civil Court, in which it is my duty and my right to appear in person: for the statute which created this Court has not given it organs or appendages of Secretaries.

The Magistrates said "we can do nothing; they are our superiors; we have no power." I replied, I am a simple defenceless citizen: anxious only about my own concerns; imperfectly acquainted with the duties and rights of a citizen. I do not pretend to know the high obligations or powers of the Magistracy, but certainly I desire it as my right to appear in the Courts of my country, unmolested, unawed by Military power. Gentlemen, I have reported that the Court of Appeal is surrounded, and I was obstructed by Military force; that I have been prevented appearing in the Court; dragged from before the house, and have applied for a safe entrance into that Court; but your reply is, "we have not power." The Magistrates said, "that is our reply, we have not power, but from that do not conclude that we have said, we have the will if we had the power." I replied, by no means; you have not entered on the merits of the case, as Military force is employed, and you have not power—

The Chief Justice here demanded the name of the gentleman who addressed the Court, and he replied, PETER GORDON.

Chief Justice.—I am really at a loss to know what you wish us to do Sir.

Mr. Gordon.—My Lords, will you sit on the seat of our King, and say in the heart of the City of Calcutta there reigns a supreme independant Military power. My Lords will you tamely sit here and not send to enquire, if the Governor General in Council is the slave, or if he is the tyrant of the Military power with which he in Council is surrounded—

The Chief Justice here interrupted Mr. Gordon, and observed, that he had asked him what it was he required.

Mr. Gordon said, My Lords, I hope to receive the order of this Court to unhinge the doors of the Council Chamber; to open the Court which is now secured with bars, bolts, and bayonets; to fortify it with publicity of proceeding—an ingredient essentially necessary to our constitution in every climate.

Chief Justice.—We must know what is your demand from us, and if you have any motion to make it must be done upon affidavit, stating the grounds, otherwise we cannot hear you.

Mr. Gordon bowed and retired.

In about an hour afterwards Mr. Gordon again appeared in Court, and said, my Lords I have prepared my affidavit and applied at the Police to be sworn to it, but Mr. McMahon said; "the Chief Justice may swear you if he pleases to such an affidavit but I will not." Mr. Andrews, "I will not interfere in a case which has been before Mr. Barwell and Mr. Blacquere." Mr. Robison said if the Chief Justice interferes with the Governor General and his private Council, the Governor General will transmit the Chief Justice and the Court".

Chief Justice.—We must not have statements; if you make a motion, you must do so on affidavit and there are many places where you can swear one; but I may as well state for your information, and perhaps it may save you trouble, that unless you can carry your affidavit as far as an assault and that those who you complain of, did more than was necessary to remove you from that house where you had no right to be contrary to the will of the inmates, it will be of no use, for we can make no order to "unhinge the doors of the Council Chamber," I apprehend that the Majistrates cannot refuse to take your information if you complain of an assault.

Mr. Gordon.—All the Magistrates my *Lords* have refused to swear me to my affidavit.

Chief Justice.—If you complain of the Magistrates, you must apply for a Mandamus, or indict them for corrupt motives in refusing to swear you to your affidavit.

Mr Gordon retired.—*Beng. Hurk., June* 18.

INDIA GAZETTE.—JUNE 11.

The last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* has an article on the Assembling of Parliament, in which the writer endeavours to exhibit a view of the actual condition of parties and the prospects of the country at the present crisis. Amid a great deal of nonsense and exaggeration, a passage occurs here and there containing a touch of truth and deserving of notice as a contrast with the servile doctrines which are systematically inculcated by the party in this country which professes to hold CHRISTOPHER NORTH and his opinions in the highest estimation. "The spirit of the country," says *Blackwood*, "is broken. *It is held to be almost a crime to oppose the measures of government.* The speeches delivered at public meetings, and the petitions which are prepared, display only the submissive, contemptible, powerless sentiments of the slave. *The manly, bold, and potent language of old English independence is no longer heard, either in Parliament or out of it.*" Whatever truth this may possess as a description of the state of opinions in England, it is too true here, as daily experience shows. To be a slave in soul—to be in love with slavery—to hug its chains with fondness—to seek, from sheer wantonness, to impose its debasing shackles on the minds and actions of others—is the last and deepest degradation of a human being, of which it is to be feared this country is not without examples. But the cream of the matter here is that those who will not allow others to entertain or express an opinion opposed to the measures of Government, do not themselves hesitate, when occasion serves, to employ the weapons both of argument and ridicule against the progress of *liberalism* under the fostering care of an *enlightened* Government. We could produce, if it were worth while to take the trouble, several recent examples of this.

We are very little disposed to reason with those people who apprehend danger to this Government from the public animadversions to which its measures may be subjected. It is not our interest or our wish to depreciate the influence exercised by the press; but, beyond all question, the Government of this country as at present constituted is placed completely above its power. The Government, we suppose, does not claim to be infallible, and when useful suggestions are offered, it does not despise them on account of the medium through which they are conveyed. If erroneous statements are made and unjust censures pronounced which it would be beneath the dignity of Government to correct or repel, let Government adopt the course which a private person would pursue under similar circumstances;—leave them to be refuted by its character and conduct. A Government, by its interference with the press, cannot convince the people that its measures are better than they are really felt to be in their necessary consequences; and the Press by its animadversions cannot make them worse, although it may, without danger to the state, give timely information of existing discontent, and with positive advantage suggest remedies for existing evils. The writer in *Blackwood* thinks that the press in Great Britain labours at present under two disadvantages. The policy of the Duke of WELLINGTON has broken up the two great political parties without whose protection given to their respective partizans, he considers it impossible that the liberty of the press can exist; and in this defenceless state it is threatened and silenced by government prosecutions. "The press, from its construction, necessarily follows parties; and the combination we have mentioned has given this creed to the chief part of it. The remainder is paralyzed and gagged by government prosecutions. There can be no liberty of the press if it have no other protection than law; it must have a powerful party, both in and out of Parliament, to protect it from prosecution, or it cannot be kept in being. This combination has destroyed such liberty, and the press is compelled to maintain its creed, or be virtually silent." It follows from this that even when the Whigs and Tories were in the full vigour of political hostility, before they were subjected to that fusion of persons and principles which is still going on, no one really enjoyed the liberty of the press, except those who were under the immediate protection of one or other of those factions. Any one who chose, to move in a sphere of his own without the control of parties, had only the protection of the law, and such is the state of the law that, as *Blackwood* testifies, with its protection alone there can be no liberty of the press. Let any one compare with this the state of the press in Calcutta, and then say whether any other purposes than those of faction can be served by representing the government as endangered by the strictures of the press on its measures. Here we have not even in name the protection of law. There is no powerful party to which the independent conductors of the press can look for protection. The few persons who would be thought favourable to the liberty of the press have not yet had the courage to give a definitive expression of their sentiments and wishes to Government, and it is well known that they have left in the lurch every individual who has suffered by the operation of the press law. And what is the nature of that law? It is such as to enable the Government without a single moment's warning to annihilate every newspaper in Calcutta! This is the newspaper-press which is shaking or has shaken or threatens to shake the British Empire in the East to its foundations! We do not ask, Risum teneatis, *amici*; Do not the alarmists themselves chuckle in their sleeves at those who swallow their twaddle!

GOVERN: GAZETTE.—JUNE 16.

COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

A work of useful commercial reference was published a few days ago, by Mr. J. Bell, of the Custom-House, entitled 'Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1824, to 1829-30.' As we recently gave an abstract of a portion of Mr. Wilson's work on the same subject—it is not our intention to enter further into it at present. Mr, Bell's work appears to be drawn up with much care, and must have cost the meritorious Author no small degree of labour. It is divided into four portions—the first, consisting of various Government Regulations and Schedules of Duties—the second, of an Historical Essay on Oriental Commerce; the third, of Retrospective View of Exports and Imports, and the fourth, of Tables of Exports and Imports. The Historical Introduction appears to us to be well worthy the general reader's perusal, and to contain more interesting matter than might, perhaps, have been expected in a work, of necessity, devoted to much of dry details. The following extract will give an idea of our Author's style:

"No one who has been resident in India for any length of time, can be insensible to the benefits which have been partially dispensed; and it behoves us to recognize them in the strongest language of unfeigned gratitude.

Numerous examples start up in corroboration of the advantages which have been thus afforded, and effectively evince that natural spirit for enterprize which characterizes the British subject both at home and abroad,

The very stranger will acknowledge the truth of this remark, before he puts his foot ashore in Calcutta.

Saugor Island, but a short time since an impenetrable jungle, teeming with savage beasts, now welcomes the eye by fertile plains, and lowing flocks. A little higher up, and the scenery is enlivened by the site of stupendous and scientific machinery now in process of erection. Arrived off the capital, he is agreeably surprized by enterprize towering above Eastern splendour, and pointing out the hand of industry to be in the midst

Do we require further proofs of eagerness to improve the productive powers of this country? We have only to refer to the interesting experiments which were made in the cultivation of coffee lands, granted to individuals in 1824,—even subject as this concession was, to limits, which put it out of the power of the capitalist to consider himself perfectly secure in the possession of his privileges. In addition to these flattering pospects, which bade fair to the growing prosperity of Indian agriculture, a still greater blessing was made available in 1829, by the extension of that rule to other agricultural pursuits, which, although temporality damped by some unpleasing symptoms from home, of a wish to withdraw the long-asked-for boon, it is fondly hoped will be satisfactorily overruled, by the anxious importunities of men whose words and prayers ought to have some weight with the wisdom and consideration of the rulers of this extensive and powerful country,—a country rich in natural and artificial products, requiring only the free introduction of European skill and application, to mature that reciprocity of commercial relation, which constitutes the firmest bond of interest and connexion between this and the parent state."

Observations occur on the principal staples of India, which we would fain give extracts from did our limits permit—with reference to Sugar, Mr. Bell, naturally falls into the same strain of regret which every well-wisher to India shares in at the want of competition which must mark the trade in the article, while the West India interest possesess such advantages over the Eastern, amounting almost to a prohibitory scale of duty. Respecting Indigo—Mr. Bell appears inclined to lean to that policy as the best—which would reduce rather than extend its cultivation—to maintain the superiority of the article, and adequate prices, appearing to him in the present course of things—to be the grand desideratum—the only manner to effect which object is, by withdrawing the employment of capital from the production of inferior Indigo, and applying it to some other end.

The exportation of Bengal Cotton to Great Britain has fallen off so much of late, that Mr. Bell thinks its total extinction from the English market may be regarded as at hand, unless recent experiments to improve its quality prove, in the end, successful. This, however, we should hope is rather a desponding view of the Author's—for with the stock of American seeds of best sorts, that has just been sent out to this country for cultivation, by the Court of Directors—as well as the stimulus that such cultivation must receive from the very marked encouragement given by the Government, we have a right to look forward for better things.

INDIA GAZETTE.—JUNE 16.

We sometime ago hazarded a conjecture founded on the opposition Mr. WAGHORN gave to Mr. TAYLOR's scheme at Bombay, that he was desirous of relinquishing his original project of attempting to establish a steam communication between England and India by the way of the Cape, and of engaging in competition with Mr. TAYLOR to establish one by the way of the Red Sea. This is now avowed and the friends of Mr. WAGHORN urge the propriety of a public meeting in order to obtain a recognition of the preference for the Red Sea route. The expression of this preference would be of no use, except with a view to influence the application of the Calcutta Steam Fund? but if that fund is to be diverted from the Cape route, it does not necessarily follow that it should be placed again at the disposal of Mr. WAGHORN. The obvious and the only just course would be to offer it to him who should first establish the desired communication whether Mr. WAGHORN or Mr. TAYLOR be the successful competitor. We throw out this remark from no unfriendly feeling to Mr. WAGHORN, but solely from a desire that the fund in question may be appropriated in a manner the most consistent with the views of the subscribers, and the most likely to promote their object, which is not to uphold one individual in preference to another, either Mr. TAYLOR or Mr. WAGHORN, but to encourage to the adoption of effectual measures for the establishment of *regular* and *permanant* steam-communication with England.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

NAGPORE RESIDENCY, 17TH MAY, 1830.

ORDERS BY THE ACTING RESIDENT.

The period appointed by the Supreme Government for the abolition of the Nagpore Service being now at hand, the subjoined Orders are issued for the purpose of carrying that measure into effect:

On the 1st of June next, the remaining portions of the Provincial Battalions are to be paid up and discharged.

The abstracts for May and contingent bills for donation to the native commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, Privates, &c., are to be prepared with all possible despatch, and forwarded to the Paymaster, who will be instructed to furnish the amount required to meet these charges in sufficient time to enable Commanding Officers of Corps to pay up all claims on the 1st Proximo.

Donation to be drawn for on the scale formerly laid down, with the exception of those individuals who entered the Nagpore Service from that of the Honourable Company, to whom the indulgence of a pension for life has been allowed from the Rajah's Government, consequently the donation to them is limited to two months pay.

Donation equal to six months pay is to be granted to all first dressers, and country born English writers with Corps, and donation equal to two months pay is allowed to second dressers, native English writers, Mootsuddys, Lascars, Bearers and sweepers.

The European Officers are to receive pay (but no allowances of any kind) from the 1st to the 6th June inclusive, this amount to be included in the abstract for May.

Acquittance roll in duplicate to be forwarded to the Paymaster, and discharge certificates granted as formerly directed.

The Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, Drums, Fifes, and public property are to be lodged on the morning of the 1st Proximo in the Store Room of the Respective Corps, and Officers on the part of His Highness the Rajah will be prepared to receive charge of the property thus lodged at the several stations of Chindwarah, Chandah and Billaspore.

The Medicines and Surgical instruments with the several Provincial Corps are to be forwarded on the 1st Proximo, or as soon after as possible to the Medical Storekeeper.

The British Colours with the Provincial Corps are to be forwarded to Nagpore to be lodged at the Residency, and the Colours of His Highness the Rajah to be delivered over with the Arms, &c. to His Highness's Officers.

By Order.

(Signed) W. WARDE,
Assistant Military Department.

Bengal Hurkaru.]

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	..Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9¼	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 26th, H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Costorphan, from Covelong 25th June.

27th.—Ship Samdany, Abboo Baker, from the Malabar Coast and Nagore.

Do.—H. M. Ship Comet, A. A. Sandlands, from Trincomallee 24th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 24th, Ship David Clark, Capt. Viles, for Calcutta.

26th.—Ship Duke of Roxburgh, T. Brown, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. M. Corvette La Favourite, Capt. La Place.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Brig Frederica, Captain T. S. Venerosity.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Brig Jean Pierre, Captain P. Duval.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—On the 23rd June, of Cholera, after an illness of an hour and a half, James Sisson, only Child of Captain Pratt, H. M. 26th Regt. aged 23 months.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight 1 | 9¼
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 187 Bombay Rs per 0 \| 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 \| 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 \| 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5. 10
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

We are still without any arrivals from Sea, the departures are the *Hindostan*, Carter, to Liverpool, *Circassian*, Douthwaite, to London, and *Caledonia* Lyon, to China.

Passengers per Circassian.—Captain and Mrs. Sandy's, and 2 Children. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, and 2 Children, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieuts. Hodges and Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Roleston, and Mr. Hartley.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.—Assist. Surgeon J. L. Cameron, H. B.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.—July 6th.—Ship Hindostan, (F. T.) Robt. Carter Master, to Liverpool.

Do.—Ship Circassian, (F. T.) G. Douthwaite Master, to London.

7th.—Ship Caledonia, James Lyons Master, to China.

Passengers by Circassian.—Capt. and Mrs. Sandy's and 2 Children Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, and 2 Children, Lieut. Col. Campbell, Lieuts. Hodges and Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Roleston, and Mr. Hartley.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lonach, for London; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Berwickshire for do.; Edinburgh, and Orwell, for do.; Sir Charles Malcolm, for do.; and Cavendish Bentinck, for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; and Dadloy, for Siam.

ARAB.—Wootmany.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Edinburgh and Orwell.

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FREE TRADERS.—Lonach, Colombia, and Ganges.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Fanny, Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Malcolm, Sunbury, Dadloy, Asia Felix and Shaul Hamed.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Coote and Clive.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, (in Dock and) Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Colaba, on the morning of the 3rd Inst. the Lady of G. W. Blachley, Esq. of a Daughter.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 5.

THE DUKEDOM OF LENNOX.

The Duke of Buckingham presented a petition from Count Nugent, praying that his claim (as was understood) to the title of the Duke of Lennox might not be prejudiced by the petition of Earl Darnley, who, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, preferred a petition claiming the Dukedom of Lennox, and which petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges.

On the motion of the Noble Duke, Count Nugent's petition was likewise referred to the Committee.

INDIA.

Lord Holland presented a petition from a Congregation in Edinburgh, praying the adoption of some measure for abolishing "the abominable idolatries in India."

Earl Morley presented a petition from the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and inhabitants of Plymouth, praying that the trade to India and China may be thrown open.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 5.

EAST RETFORD.

Mr. N. Calvert moved the Order of the Day for a Committee of the whole house on the East Retford Bill.

On the question that the Speaker should leave the Chair.

Mr. Tennyson rose to move that it should be an instruction to the Committee on the East Retford Bill that they should have power to exclude East Retford from electing Members to serve in Parliament, and to enable Birmingham to send Representatives instead. There had been five divisions on this question since 1828. On the first there was a majority of 36: on the next the majority was 30, Afterwards, when it became a party question, there was a majority of 96, Last year, when, he was sorry to say, it was still a party question, the number of the majority was 86; but, on the only division which, took place this Session, the majority was reduced by 30 or 74 voices. His Noble Friend near him (Lord John Russell) had submitted a very judicious motion for a limited Reform, by admiting the commercial interests to a certain share in the representation. But that was rejected on the ground that, although limited in its effect, it was not limitted in its principle; but those who urged this objection all admitted, at the same time, that cases of corruption ought to be seized upon as furnishing good opportunities for transferriug the representation to unrepresented commercial towns. He understood the Right hon. Gentlemen the Secretary for the Colonies and the Secretary for the home Department to have avowed that opinion, and he now begged leave to introduce to the notice of all who held such sentiments, East Retford, as giving them the means of proving their sincerity, This case seemed to be precisely made for them. It was a case, not of partial or temporary, but of universal and overwhelming corruption. The house had already pronounced an unanimous opinion—at least with the exception of two hon, Gentlemen—that it was a case which deserved to be most severely dealt with, He could therefore expect the support of the house to moving that it should be an instruction to the Committee that they should have power to exclude East Retford from electing Members to serve in Parliament, and to enable Birmingham to return Members instead thereof.

Mr. Wm. Smith said he had heard it argued that sufficient guilt had not been proved against East Retford to justify the bringing in such a Bill. He begged to say that the nature of the punishmeut of disfranshisement did not appear to him that species of punishment which required distinct legal proof. But as to corruption having existed in that borough, if not from time immomerial, at least for a considerable time, he would ask any man to lay his hand on his heart and say whether he should disbelieve the fact, Indeed, it would be in his power to put it to the honour of many hon. Gentlemen whether they did not know of their own knowledge that these practices existed, and that there was no getting in to represent the borough without conforming to them, It was, in his view of the state of our representation, far from right to continue to Nottinghamshire such a share of representation as it at present possesed; which, all must allow, was greater than it was entitled to, taking into consideration its extent and population as compared with many other counties in England. And after making this avowal he would make another, namely, for himself he would rather allow the state of the representation, bad as it was at present in East Retford, to continue as it was, than permit the representation to be spread into the hundred of Bassetlaw jointly with the reserved votes of East Retford. For these reasons he should support the motion of his hon. Friend.

Mr. Fergusson perfectly coincided in the opinion of his honourable Friend who preceded him, that the present was an occasion given to set at rest the long-noted question whether the great manufacturing classes, and the large manufacturing towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, should or should not be represented in that house. He, however was disinclined to infringe on the Articles of Union, he could not see that Scotland, or even Ireland, would suffer in the general Representation in their just proportions, in consequence of granting the franchise to Birmingham in this instance, and he confessed he could less see the propriety of making the Act of Union of Scotland or of Ireland a never-failing bar to improvement and a perpetuation of abuse.

Mr Bailey assured the hon. Member there was no need to entertain any apprehension that the time was very distant when the great manufacturing towns would, as a necessary consequence of their growing wealth and importance be fully and adequately represented. When the proper time and occasion arrived, he would not shrink from doing his duty by these great communities, but in the present instance he felt too many objections to the motion to permit him to give it his assent.

Mr. Alderman Waithman observed, so entirely did he agree in the propriety of vindicating in this instance the purity of the representation, that had the motion been for disfranchising all the rotten parts of the constitution, which as Lord Chatham well observed, if they would not drop off should be lopped off at one blow, and it should have had his entire concurence. Alluding to the household troops in that political garrison—(A laugh), he would tell the right hon. Gentleman that though now always sure through them of a majority, and he might sit silently, and still safely calculate on it, yet if he would consent to let the household troops go out and leave them to divide as they liked amongst themselves—(A laugh), the country party would then be always sure of a swinging majority.—Loud laughter and cheering.) It was of little use to talk now of the disinclination of Parliament to make any arrangements which might appear in this case to savour of a violation of acts of union on the one hand, or of confounding he innocent in the punishment of the guilty on the other. These great towns would do themselves jnstice, and in the instance of one of them, Birmingham, had done justice to their pretentions, and now possessed a Parliament watching over and influencing the proceedings in another place.

Sir Christopher Cole agreed, these great towns were inadequately represented, although he was not disposed to sanction any of the wild and sweeping progress of reform abroad.

Mr. Liddell thought the opportunity now afforded to Parliament to assert its own dignity and character so fortunate and so imperative upon it to improve, that should the house refuse to adopt the instruction moved by the hon: Member for Blatchingly he pledged himself when next the noble Lord (Lord John Russell) brought on his measure of general Reform he would vote for it.

Sir George Murray was desirous, he acknowledged, that when a proper opportunity offered, the great towns alluded to, should be admitted to a full and fair share of the elective franchise. From the consistency of their conduct, and the tone of their petitions and applications, he could, if they needed a motto, he thought, furnish them with one very appropriate, "*Concordia crescent*" As he had formerly supported the motion of his hon. friend (the Member for Hertford), and his sentiments continued unchanged, his vote should be in accordance with that he had formerly given.

Lord John Russell said, that the condition of this country and of the great interests of society were so much altered and improved of late years, that it was now become a case of absolute necessity that each class in the community should either directly or immediately be represented in that house, so that its interests should not be compromised for want of being espoused by men of information and acquaintance with the different bearings of each interest in the agricultural manufacturing and commercial classes. Of that class of men he hoped the house would reserve a strong reinforcement whenever the great towns were admitted into the representation in Parliament. Hoping that his Majesty's Government would, in the end, be guided by a desire to consult the best interest of the country, he should support in this instance, the motion of the hon. Member for Blatchingly.

Mr. Wilmot Horton was convinced great advantages were to be derived from granting the franchise to the great towns, and against that extension of the representation he confessed he had as yet heard nothing advanced in the way of argument to shake his previously avowed conviction. With respect to the late transactions at Birmingham, he, for his part, was pleased to find there was so little ground to anticipate that any alarm was likely to be taken by those who were so extremely sensitive on the subject of Reform.

The Solicitor-General agreed with those who thought that East Retford ought not to be left without any representation at all, as it would be under to confound the innocent and the guilty in the same punishment. He thought, however, that if they gave the representation to the large towns, the consequences would be far from being attended with unmixed good. Considering the state in which the house stood, it was not desirable that they should retrace their steps. It was established by the votes of that house that the borough was corrupt, and that some steps ought to be taken to punish the delinquency. Looking at the question as practical men, it became them to consider what would be likely to pass in another place. Under all the circumstances, he should feel it his duty to vote for the motion.

Sir B. Cooper agreed that punishment was due to the borough, but not to the extent of disfranchisement. He submitted to Ministers whether, in consideration of the signs of the times, it would not be better to assist in that moderate reform which was every day gaining strength, by throwing the votes into some large town, rather than in the adjacent hundreds.

Mr. S. Rice objected to the doctrine laid down by the Solicitor-General, as new to that house and to the Constitution of the country, the doctrine that they ought to discuss that question with, was not according to what appeared just in their eyes, or consistent with the duty they owed their constituents, but according as it was likely to suit the wishes of Noble Lords in the other house.—(hear, hear.) It was much to be regretted that the Bill had not now come for the first time into that house, uncumbered by those previous pledges which rendered it one of the most complex and difficult measures that ever was dealt with by Parliament. Under all the circumstances, he did not see how they could come to a decision against giving the franchise to large towns, unless they were prepared to argue that the disposition of the house of Lords should be consulted in preference to their own sense of what was expedient.

The Solicitor General and Mr. S. Rice mutually explained.

Mr. Peel said that, upon a question so repeatedly discussed as the one before the house, he would occupy but little of their time, especially as there was an important discussion to succeed. He did not understand his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State to say that he would vote on the present occasion as he had voted on the former occasion, and for no other reason but because he saw that the same grounds were applicable, to both occasions. Neither did he think that his Learned Friend had alluded to the house of Lords in any other than its judicial capacity in what he had said. With regard to the question itself, he did not think it necessary to discuss whether those who had voted for the transfer of the franchise to a large town were bound to act upon the same principle now, for those Gentlemen who had charge of the Bill had so voted on the former occasion. He thought, however, that Gentlemen appeared greatly to underrate the advantage of throwing this into the Hundreds, It was consistent with the practice which had hitherto prevailed; not a very old practice it was true; for the whole process was of recent origin. But from the beginning it had the sanction of the moderate reformers. No man approved of it more cordially than Lord Chatham, who on the question of the delinquency of Shoreham, did not hesitate to throw the votes into the Hundred of Bramber. Upon that occasion Lord Chatham said he rejoiced that they had snatched the Borough from India (the Company having formerly had an interest there), and restored it to England. In the same way Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and all the reformers of that time, never thought of transferring the franchise from Cricklade into any of the great towns. The same course was pursued with respect to Aylesbury; it was thrown into the Hundred; and when Mr. Fox opposed the Bill, his objection was not that the franchise ought to be given to a great town, but because the delinquency had not been fully proved, and therefore, that the borough ought not to be at all disfranchised. If they looked to the three instances thus disposed of, they would find that the principle had worked well, and that there were no places more free either from aristocratical or corrupt influence than that which had been formed out of the corrupt boroughs. He was far from thinking that the landed and commercial interests of the country were opposed to each other, though their union did not appear to be very strongly marked in the debates of that house;—they were, in the more enlarged sense of political wisdom, identified. But still he would advise the Gentlemen of the landed interest to look for their fair share in the distribution of the franchise. He thought that the Noble Lord himself (Lord J. Russell) had recognised this principle when he proposed that, out of the 100 franchises at the disposal of the house, 60 should be given to the landed interest, and only 40 to the commercial. Mr. Pitt had made a similar proposition in his day, when he wished to give 60 to the counties and 40 to the towns; and there was no reason, as far as he (Mr. Peel) could see for abandoning the consideration at present. He saw no new circumstances in this debate which would induce him to depart from the course which he took upon a former occasion, when this subject was before the house, and the evidence was fresh in the recollection of Members. Looking, then, at this case, as taken by itself, and as not involving any general question, he repeated that he saw nothing to make him depart from his former vote, and he hoped the house would come to the same conclusion.

Lord Althorp admitted that the extension of the franchise to Bassetlaw was a great improvement, and he should be glad to take it, if he could get nothing else. At the same time it was very true that it was most important to give this valuable privilege to the great manufacturing towns of the kingdom.

Dr. Phillimore recapitulated the history of the proceedings with respect to the disfranchisement of Penryn and East Retford, for the purpose of showing that they commenced under the Ministry of Mr. Canning. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail in this house, with respect to the disposal of this franchise, he was sure the time was arrived when all men of sense and education expected that the franchise would be transferred to the great towns, and it was nothing but infatuation to oppose the transfer.

Lord John Russell, in reply to what had been said by the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel), with respect to giving 100 new Members, said, that he still adhered to his original statement; but was there no difference between disposing of two Members already in the house, and introducing so many new members to the House?—(hear.)

Mr. Huskisson said he should make but one observation upon this occasion, not being disposed to re-argue the general question now. The question was not whether you should give a preference to one interest over another, but whether you would have any of the interests of the country presented in this house.—(hear, hear.) In his opinion, the Members of this house were not sent here to represent the population, but the property of the country. His reason, therefore, for giving this franchise to Birmingham was, that it was not represented at all in this house. He was sure no man would be bold enough to stand up in this house and say that the manufacturing and trading interests of the country ought not to be represented. It had been well observed, by the hon. Member for Kirkudbright, that the labouring industry of this country formed the basis of the prosperity of the country; but it might be added, that it was the basis also of the landed property of the country.—(Hear.) The agricultural interest of the hundred of Bassetlaw was already represented, and he was sure that if this opportunity was lost of giving two Members to Birmingham, it would be forced upon Ministers at last.—(Cries of "Question.")

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and a division took place, when the numbers were—

For the amendment.....119
Against it.....152
Majority against the Amendment...—33

(To be Concluded.)

THE TIMES.—March 4.

"The Committees of both Houses, employed in examining the merits of the great India Question, ought to beware of two things—1st, the indulgence of any office-like prepossessions in favour of the monopoly which is now on trial; 2d, the appearance of giving way to such prepossessions.

We state the thing broadly, that, composed as the Committees have been, there exists no danger of any prejudice affecting their judgments on *the other side* of the question; nor any suspicion in the public mind, that either Committee will ingraft upon its report a single suggestion unduly adverse to the interests of the Honourable Company.

It is therefore that we notice two facts which have been communicated to us, and which bear undoutedley, while unexplained, a sinister and disagreeable complexion. One is, that the Committee of the House of Lords have decided, by a majority of 9 to 6, and against the precedent established for them by their brethren of the House of Commons, that the delegates from the outports of this country, and from India, shall not be admitted to hear the evidence, or to witness their Lordships' proceedings.

This must, undoubtedly, render it most difficult for the commercial interest of Great Britain, or of India, to guess what sort of case the Company has attempted to set up, and, by consequence, what species of testimony ought to be brought forward in answer to it. There seems to us to be something quite monstrous in the scheme of shutting out, we do not say merely the chosen representatives of the commercial interest, but the public themselves, who have a great staple interest as *consumers* on this occasion, from observing the manner in which an inquiry is conducted, on the result of which inquiry so much of individual comfort, mercantile freedom, of manufacturing prosperity, and of national greatness must depend. The Commons' Committee do indeed, by special grace, permit one or more of the deligates, as we have heard, to witness the course of the investigation; therefore the more singular that the Lords do not. Again the Committee of the Commons, we are told, are hesitating as to paying the expences of any

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witnesses who may be summoned by the friends of free trade. The Company, which has an interest directly adverse to that of the nation, —videlicet, an interest in excluding the nation from enjoyments which are the common right of Englishmen,—the Company is a concentrated power, with an immense treasury at its command. Witnesses for the Company may be brought from China, or the Lord knows where, and who will call the Directors to account for indemnifying *them* for their expenses? We may be sure that the Company's witnesses will not return home unpaid. But we fear that if the witnesses for the nation be not paid, the national interest will go to the wall upon this question, and the Company must have the eastern world to themselves. By every rule of common sense and justice, the party on whose behalf a witness appears, ought to indemnify him for his reasonable costs and charges. Those who are brought forward for the country seem to have a rightful claim upon the public purse. We suppose, therefore, that the Committee will agree to recommend to the whole house the indemnification of those persons who give evidence on behalf of the country. Precedent, likewise, as well as reason, is on the side of this claim for the witnesses against monopoly. We are informed that the Coal trade Committee paid the costs of the several witnesses; so the wool trade; and in both these cases the question of monopoly was involved."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF GENERAL THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, G. C. H.

This venerable and much respected nobleman enjoyed for many years the personal friendship and confidence of His Majesty George the Third; consequently some of the most honourable posts in the gift of the Sovereign, and requiring the presence of the occupier at Court, were conferred upon Lord Harrington.

His Lordship commenced his military career in 1769, as an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards; in 1773, he obtained a company in the 29th Foot, which corps he joined on its return from America in December of that year, and was appointed to the command of the light company, which was one of the seven formed at this time into a light battalion for the practice of Gen. Sir William Howe's manœuvres.*

In 1776, His Lordship exchanged the light company for the Grenadiers of the 29th; and in February of the same year the regiment embarked for Quebec. We shall briefly sketch the military adventures of this period, to show the sort of service in which our subject was engaged.

The troops on arriving in the basin of Quebec, were ordered immediately to land, which they effected under a heavy cannonade. As soon as the men were refreshed, the original garrison and the new troops, in all not 4000 men, marched out to attack the American hutted-camp on the plains of Abraham. The latter formed in line of battle but after a few volleys from the British, they fled in every direction. The remainder of the 29th arrived a few days after, and did duty in Quebec till the arrival of the army from Europe, under the command of Gen. Burgoyne, when the whole proceeded up the river St. Lawrence, in pursuit of the Americans.

On the 8th of June, the Americans attempted to cut off the troops in the town of Trois Revieres, which they conceived was occupied by a small body of men, but they met with a warm reception, and retreated into the woods. An advanced brigade was now formed, which pursued the Americans to Fort St. John, at which place the latter embarked in batteaux for Isle aux Noix. The advanced brigade encamped at Fort St. John till an armament was completed to follow the enemy. Part of the 29th embarked on board the ships of war as marines; and on the 11th and 13th of October, actions took place between the British fleet and the Americans, in all of which we were victorious. The advanced and 1st brigades, with the artillery and remainder of the 29th, were in batteaux, and soon joined the fleet at Oroum Point, where the 29th detachment had landed and taken post in the ruins of Fort Frederick. The army immediately encamped, but the weather setting in very cold and stormy, Sir Guy Carleton thought proper to defer the attack of Ticonderoga till the following spring. The troops re-embarked, and on arriving in Canada were ordered into winter-quarters. In the spring of 1777, Gen. Burgoyne was appointed to command a portion of Sir Guy Carleton's army, destined to cross Lake Champlain for the attack of Ticonderoga, and to effect a junction with the southern army. This force, after encountering the greatest difficulties, and disputing every inch of ground with an infinitely superior number of Americans, was obliged to lay down their arms by the convention of Saratoga.

During this active but disastrous campaign, in which the severest hardships were experienced, and which the troops sustained with the greatest courage and constancy, our subject, then Lord Viscount Petersham, acted as aid-de-camp to Burgoyne, and his services were particularly noticed by the unfortunate General.† At the conclusion of the campaign, his Lordship proceeded to England with dispatches.

In January 1778, Lord Petersham purchased a Company in the Foot Guards; but about this period letters of service were issued to raise a number of new regiments one of which (the 85th) was given to his Lordship, who soon completed it, and shortly after embarked with it as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant for Jamaica. Major Gen. Archibald Campbell was at that time Governor of the island, and assisted by our subject, now Earl of Harrington,* he modelled his little army, sent for the defence of one of the gems in the British crown, in a masterly manner. In the arrangement, his Lordship was made a Brigadier General, with the Command of the flank-companies of all the regiments.

The great mortality which prevails in the West Indies, particularly in the time of war, soon reduced the 85th, one of the finest corps ever landed on any of our tropical islands, to a small number; and his Lordship's health being impaired, he returned to England, accompanied by Lady Harrington.† The remainder of the 85th (after drafting such of the men as were fit for service,) most of the officers, with many others, were embarked on board the Ville de Paris. The dreadful fate of that splendid trophy of the immortal Rodney is too well known.

The reception Lord Harrington met with from his Sovereign was most flattering; and on the 20th of November, 1782, he was nominated one of his Aides-de-camp, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army.

In 1783, on the death of Lieut. Gen. Calcraft, the King presented his Lordship with the Colonelcy of the 65th; on that regiment being ordered to Ireland, he embarked with it, and while in Dublin had the command of that garrison. It was during this time that Sir David Dundas, then Adjutant General of the Army in Ireland, wished to bring forward his system of tactics. Lord Harrington, who possessed talents peculiarly adapted for military affairs, and than whom no officer in the kingdom was better acquainted with the details of the service, the evolutions of troops, and the tactics of modern warfare, highly approved of the General's system, and immediately, with the approbation of the Lord Lieut, the Duke of Rutland, tried it with the 65th. The progress that corps made in it, and the evident utility that was to be derived therefrom in execution, steadiness, celerity and order, was so fully exemplified as to induce other corps to follow its example; so that shortly after it became general in both kingdoms; and in 1792 it was directed to be implicitly followed by every regiment in the service.

In 1788, Lieutenant General Tryon, Colonel of the 29th died; the first account of which Lord Harrington received by an express from Sir George Yonge, Secretary at War, notifying that the King had appointed him Colonel of that corps *as he knew it was what his Lordship much wished for.*

In the summer of 1792 a camp was formed on Bagshot Heath. The infantry was divided into two brigades. and the first was commanded by Lord Harrington, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General. At the close of this year his Majesty evinced a farther proof of his regard for his Lordship, by appointing him Colonel of the First regiment of Life Guards, with the Gold Stick.‡

During the campaigns of the Duke of York in Flanders, Lord Harrington applied to the King, to be sent with his regiment to serve under His Royal Highness but in his Lordship's appointment of Gold Stick rendered this incompatible: but His Majesty, wishing to be made acquainted with certain proceedings on the Continent, and to convey his own ideas respecting the operations, sent Lord Harrington on a private mission to the Duke of York, with whom he remained for a short time.

In 1793, his Lordship was promoted to Major General; in 1798, to Lieutenant General; and in 1803, to General. In 1812, he was appointed Captain Governor, and Constable of Windsor Castle. As a General officer, his Lordship served on the Staff of Great Britain.

The present sword of the army was first introduced by Lord Harrington; adopted by the Duke of York in the Coldstream Guards, of which His Royal Highness was then Colonel, and subsequently, by his Majesty's command, in all regiments.

His Lordship died at Brighton, on the 14th of September, 1829, at the advanced age of seventy six. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lord Petersham, a Colonel in the army. His Lordship's second son, Col. Lincoln Stanhope, lately commanded the 17th Lancers, and his third son, Col. Leicester Stanhope, was for some time Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces in the East Indies. His son Francis is also a Major in the army.

His Lordship was buried at Elvaston, the family seat in Derbyshire; and a monument by Canova, originally designed to be erected to the memory of an illustrious warrior having been procured now serves as an appropriate record of his Lordship's career, which is compressed into the following inscription:

CHARLES
THIRD EARL OF HARRINGTON.
Lieth here entombed
With his Forefathers.

He was born
17th March, 1753,
And died
14th September, 1829.
Treading in the steps of his Ancestors, Lord Harrington entered the Army,
And served with distinction during the American War, from which, on his return home,
He was appointed Aid de Camp to King George the Third: And was successively Colonel of the 85th, 65th and 29th Regiment of Foot,
And of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.
In 1805, Lord Harrington was employed as Ambassador
Extraordinary to the Allied Sovereigns.
He commanded the London District during the threatened invasion of Napoleon;
And was afterwards Commander of the Forces in Ireland.
At the time of his decease, he was one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council,
Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Guelph,
Governor of Windsor Castle,
And one of the oldest Generals in the Army.
He lived beloved and honoured by his Sovereign, his Peers, his Brother Soldiers, his Family, His tenantry, and the Poor.
"Half of all Men's Hearts were his" hallowed be his Memory.
To a revered Father's Memory,
This Monument is erected
By Charles Fourth Earl of Harrington,
Lincoln, Leicester, Fitzroy, Francis, Henry, and August Stanhope,
Anna Maria, Marchioness of Tavistock,
Lady Carolina Stanhope,
And Charlotte Augusta, Duchess of Leinster.

The United Journal, for January.

• These manœuvres six in number; they were for light infantry, and chiefly intended for a woody or close country, in which an army cannot easily act in line: and were all executed from the centre of battalions, grand divisions, and subdivisions, by double Indian files. As soon as the light battalion became perfect in these manœuvres, it was inspected by his Majesty on Salisbury Plain.

† A council, of war had given their unanimous opinion that the General could do no otherwise than enter into a convention with the American General Gates. The terms demanded evinced that spirit and high sense of honour for which Burgoyne was always distinguished. The following is from his message to Gen. Cates· "After having fought you twice, Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne has waited some days in his present position, determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring against him. He is apprized of the superiority of your numbers, and disposition of your troops to impede his supplies, and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation, he is compelled by humanity, and thinks himself justified by established principles and precedents of state and war, to spare the lives of brave men, upon honourable terms. Should Major Gen. Gates be inclined to treat upon *that idea*, Gen. Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms, by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide."

The General, after his arrival in England, resigned all his military employments, and retired. He was a natural son of the Earl of Derby, and wrote several dramatic pieces. He died in 1792, and was privately interred at Westminister Abbey.

• His Lordship was born in 1753, and succeeded his father in 1779; the latter was a General in the service, and commanded one of the troops of the old Horse Guards. He was at one period Secretary of State; and in 1747, succeeded Philip Earl of Chesterfield, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

† Her Ladyship was daughter and co-heiress of Sir Michael Fleming. She had insisted on sharing the fortunes of her husband, amidst the dangers of the sea, the perils of war, and the unhealthiness of the West Indies. Her Ladyship was one of the esteemed friends of the late Queen Charlotte.

‡ The etiquette of the Life Guards is as follows;—There are two gold sticks, one appertaining to each regiment; their duty is to attend alternately every month on his Majesty. Whenever a vacancy occurs of the Colonelcy of either of these regiments, the King nominates an officer of sufficient rank in the army, who must be a Peer, to the vacant gold stick which is, in other words, appointing him to the regiment.

THE LATE SIR T. MUNRO.

It was one of his favourite maxims that the superintending influence of a governor ought to be felt in every corner of his province; and hence he not only gave up the whole of his time to business during the period of his residence at Fort St. George, but made frequent and toilsome journeys into the interior and more remote districts. In these he was sometimes accompanied by Lady Munro, though more usually he left her behind: but, whether alone or in a crowd, in a tent or at the Government-house, the distribution of his time was uniformly the same. Sir Thomas Munro rose early, generally at dawn, or a few minutes after, and was in the habit of spending the first two or three hours of the day in the open air. When at the Capital, or his country-seat of Gundy, he rode on horseback for a couple of hours four mornings in the weeks; the remaining three he gave up to the natives, by walking constantly in the same path, and entering freely into conversation with such as threw themselves in his way. On these occasions he was wholly unattended, except by a couple of peons, or a few of his old revenue servants; and the people, aware of this, as well as of the extreme affability of the governor, met him at a particular point in crowds. To every one he listened with patience, receiving their petitions with his own hands, and promising to examine and reply to them; and in no single instance is he known to have neglected an engagement thus voluntarily contracted. After spending some time thus, he returned home, dressed, and devoted a brief space to reading and writing, when he adjourned to breakfast which was served up punctually at the hour of eight. As the interval between sunrise and the ringing of the breakfast-bell was given up to receiving the personal applications of the natives, so was the period of breakfast itself, and about an hour after its conclusion, devoted to a similar intercourse with Europeans. The table was always spread for thirty persons, and such as had business to transact, or personal applications to make to the Governor, were expected to partake in the meal. By adhering to this arrangement, and steadily refusing to waste so much as a minute in useless chit-chat. Sir Teomas Munro was enabled to withdraw to his own room usually about half-past nine where till four o'clock he remained employed in public business, and inaccessible, except under very peculiar circumstances, to all intruders. Four was his hour of dinner, except twice a month, when large parties were invited to the Government-house, at eight o'clock; yet even these were not permitted to interfere in any respect with the earlier arrangements for the day. At half-past five or six, according to the season of the year, he drove out, for a time, with Lady Munro; after which he again withdrew to his own room, and applied to business. At eight, tea was served, when he joined his family; from the conclusion of this repast till he retired for the night, which occurred about ten or half-past ten, he remained among them. But even this short period of relaxation was not frittered away in unmeaning or unprofitable idleness. As soon as the drawing-room was cleared, one of his aides-de-camp, or gentlemen attached to his household, read aloud either the debates in parliament, in which he took at all times a deep interest an article in one of the reviews, one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, or some other late publication. Thus was every moment of his waking existence spent in endeavours to promote the welfare and happiness of others; and his own happiness, as a necessary consequence, received, though on his part almost unconsciously, a daily, I might have said with perfect truth an hourly increase.—*Life of Sir T. Munro by Mr. Gloig—Globe, February* 11.

MISCELLANEA.

The number of vessels that sailed from Cronstadt last year was 1,479, of which 788, or more than half, were to British ports; to the Netherlands, 143; to France, 120; and to America, 63.

The Misses Both.—Monday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the neighbourhood of Albany-street, Regent's-park was thrown into confusion, by the discovery that the Misses Both, the Hanoverian Ladies, had poisoned themselves. The daughter of the landlady where the unfortunate Ladies resided at No. 157, Albany-street, Regent's-park, on retiring to bed, heard the sisters groaning in their bed-room in the most dreadful agony. She immediately ran down stairs, and alarmed her mother and others, who hastened to their assistance, and bursting open the bed-room door found the two lying on the floor, apparently in the agonies of death. Messrs. Elkin and Lamb, surgeons, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's-park, were instantly sent for, and attended with two other surgeons. The stomach-pump was applied, and a quantity of laudanum was discharged from each of their stomachs; but all endeavours proved ineffectual to restore Miss A. Both, who expired at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning. Her sister lies without the slightest hope of recovery. The unfortunate Ladies took an equal quantity of the poison, and intended to die in each other's arms. They were destitute of a single farthing in the world, and were without a morsel of food to eat!

We understand that the Hon. Board of Ordnance has given directions for the removal of the Laboratory and Powder Magazine under Mount Wise to St. Budeaux, and the immediately equipment of the buildings forming that establishment for the accommodation of troops as an infantry barrack. This is an arrangement of the highest consequence to the inhabitants, as the existence of the Laboratory on the margin of an extensively populated part of the town was at all times fraught with danger. the neighbourhood will also be greatly improved by the substitution of a permanent barrack; and whether considered in point of health or military importance, a more desirable situation could not have been chosen. We have reason to believe that this is but the precursor of other measures for the general improvement of the hitherto neglected defence of this extensive maritime arsenal.—*Plymouth Chronicle.*

In the evening of Saturday se'nnight, the *George Green*, a new East Indiaman, on her passage from Newcastle to London, got on Hasborough Sand, and went down in eight fathom water. Part of the crew reached a Humber keel, and the master, his wife, and 19 men, were taken out of the boat by a brig, and landed at Yarmouth; but it is not known whether all the lives were preserved. Whilst the above vessel was on the Sand a brig came on, and almost immediately disappeared and the topmast of a brig was seen at the North end the next morning so that it is feared the two vessels have been lost, with both their crews. A lighthouse on this perilous Sand is most necessary.

Extract of a private letter from Japan—"The Japanese have became more jealous than formerly and have apprehended a Dr. Liebold, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will, it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He has collected the finest library of books and charts ever seen; but the whole have been put under the surveillance of the officers of Government, and cannot be brought away."

It is said that the sum of 120,000*l.* was paid into the Bank of England, on Monday, to the account of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who, a short time back, was the purchaser of stock to the amount of 170,000*l.* The repairs and refit of Apsley House could not have cost less than 50,000*l.*, so that it would seem his Grace is begining to known the value of money. Some yraes back it was whispered that he was far from affluent. But the truth, we have heard, is, that since his appointment to the Premiership, the Noble Duke has had his hands too full of business to have any chance of spending money; his salary, as First Lord of the Treasury, and his pay as Field-Marshal, are more than equal to his expenditure. so that the princely income he derives from his extensive estates in this country and on the Continent has been for some years untouched.—*Kent and Essex Mercury.*

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and Chandos has issued a public notice, that he is willing to treat with the parishes of Buckingham, Stowe, Radclive-cum-Clarkmore, Hillesdon, Presten Bissett, Wootton Underwood, Bucks and Finmere, Oxon, in which parishes his Grace possssses considerable property, for a quantity of land, on which they may set their unemployed poor to work. The noble Duke has also offered to let to any poor person belonging to either of the above parishes, who has not less than two children born in lawful wedlock, from one to two acres of land, provided a recommendation is given by the officiating minister and parish officers.—*Reading Mercury.*

Earl Dudley continued his pecuniary patronage of the late Mr. Fitzgerald, of "Rejected Addresses" memory, to the last: and even extended beyond the bounty of his late father the annuity originally given, by a *thumping* check upon his banker, amounting to some thousand pounds sterling.

Mr. Beckford—once of Fonthill, but now of Bath, where he principally resides—has removed his magnificent library, his pictures, and his articles of *vertu*, from his house in Gloucester-place to his new mansion, which is built and furnished in a most princely style. When he sold Fonthill to the late Mr. Farquhar he reserved to himself a large portion of the best books in the library; and such as were not allotted to him, Mr. Clarke, his agent, purchased at the sale. Since that period all the curious and valuable literature in his immediate line of collecting, which has been brought to the hammer, has fallen into Mr. Beckford's hands, without any regard to expence. His pictures are not so numerous, but equally of choice as the gallery of Mr. Hope.

Murphy's Tragedy of *The Grecian Daughter* was first acted at Drury-lane Theatre in 1769. Mrs. Barry personated *Euphrasia*, and Mr. Barry *Evander*. Mrs Siddons appeared for the first time, at the same Theatre, in *Euphrasia*, on the 30th October, 1782, being her second character, after having repeated *Isabella* eight times. In the speech addressed to *Philotas*, when she suspects *Evander* to have been murdered, her grief became apparently frantic; and here we expect the full developement of the powers of Miss Fanny Kemble, who will represent the part this evening at Covent Garden. The passage is as follows;—

"And dost thou, then, inhuman as thou art!
Advise a wretch like me to know repose?
This is my last abode; these caves, these rocks,
Shall ring for ever with *Euphrasia's* wrongs;
Here will I dwell. and rave, and shriek; and giving
These scattered locks to all the passing winds,
Stand on the cliff in madness and despair."

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